Conservation RecordsFor Your Agricultural Operation

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SP Watershed:	
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Land Operator Information

Complete the following information to establish a baseline condition for you agricultural operation. You will retain all privacy rights as afforded through the Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act. All personal information provided will remain confidential between you and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Name of Landowner(s):		
Name of Land Manag	ger(s):		
Business or Farm Na	ıme: _		
Address:			
City:		State:	
County:		Zip Code:	
Phone Numbers:	Home _		
	Office _		
	Cell _		
E-Mail Address:			
to the requiremen I further certify that t accurately reflects	ts of the C he informa s the mana	delineated my agricultural operation according conservation Security Program. Action I have provided in this document agement of the land for the years shown. K-up records to support this information.	
Name / Applicant		Date	

Property Information

Property Location

Complete the following table to identify the location of your agricultural operation. An agricultural operation "means all agricultural land and other lands determined by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Chief, whether contiguous or noncontiguous, under the control of the applicant and constituting a cohesive management unit, that is operated with equipment, labor, accounting system and management that is substantially separate from any other." Your farm and tract numbers are not required, but are useful to reference USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) map designations on aerial photos. Aerial map photocopies of your property are available from your local FSA Office. Section, township, and range numbers can be located with the following resources: county soil survey book, 7.5 min. quad map, tax lot number from the courthouse, deed of land, local irrigation district, and the local conservation district. You may attach maps if desired.

Property Name	Farm or Tract Number	Field Numbers	Section	Township	Range	Acres	Own	Operate
Jones Farm	T251	1	23	18	63W	640		Х
Smith Farm	T252	1,720 5	 \			480	Х	X
Smith Farm	T253	1 2			3W (160	Х	X
Smith Farm	T253	HQ	27	1S	63W	5	Х	Х

Property Information

Property Location

Complete the following table to identify the location of your agricultural operation. An agricultural operation "means all agricultural land and other lands determined by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Chief, whether contiguous or noncontiguous, under the control of the applicant and constituting a cohesive management unit, that is operated with equipment, labor, accounting system and management that is substantially separate from any other." Your farm and tract numbers are not required, but are useful to reference USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) map designations on aerial photos. Aerial map photocopies of your property are available from your local FSA Office. Section, township, and range numbers can be located with the following resources: county soil survey book, 7.5 min. quad map, tax lot number from the courthouse, deed of land, local irrigation district, and the local conservation district. You may attach maps if desired.

Property Name	Farm or Tract Number	Field Numbers	Soction	Township	Panga	Acres	Own	Operate
Name	Number	Nullibers	Section	Township	Range	Acres	OWII	Operate

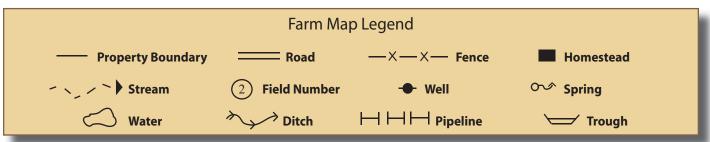
Farm Locator Map

Draw or attach a map showing directions to your agricultural operation in relation to well-known features (highways, towns, etc.). On the following page, draw or attach a detailed map of your agricultural operation (field boundaries, access roads, streams, wells, headquarters, feedlots, corrals, etc.). Include the location of conservation practices (fences, terraces, pipelines, etc.) you have installed in each field. Attach additional pages as needed.

Property Location Map	
	(Please Indicate North)

Specific Directions If Necessary:

Conservation Farm Map



Label Land Uses in **Designated Fields** (Please Indicate North) 6

Notes 7

Conservation Records

Cropland Inventory

C-1	Table Of Contents
C-2 Crop	Rotation and Management Sample
C-3 Cro	pp Rotation and Management Sheet
C-4 Cultiv	vation and Field Operations Sample
C-5 Cul	tivation and Field Operations Sheet
C-6	Typical Field Operations
<i>C-7</i>	Crop Fertilizer Inputs Sample
C-8	Crop Fertilizer Inputs Sheet
C-9	Pest Management Inputs Sample
C-10	Pest Management Inputs Sheet
C-11 Irrigat	tion System Management and System
Desription	
C-12 Irrigat	tion System Management and System
Desription	

This worksheet will provide information regarding your crop varieties as well as the rotation they are grown in your operation. Please fill out this form if you have cropland or hayland that has a rotational sequence. Use the example below to fill out the blank form on the next page. Crop Rotation and Management:

1. EXAMPLE: Crop Rotation and Management Worksheet

		_				 		 	 	 	
Residues	Harvested	Yield			2 ton						
Res	Har	Y or N	Z	z	\						
	r 6	Yield		10.5	108						
	Year 6	Crop	fallow	alfalfa, irr.	winter wheat, irr.						
	.5	Yield	82	8	100						
	Year 5	Crop	corn	alfalfa, irr.	winter wheat, irr.						
e	4	Yield	41	125	117						
Typical Rotation Sequence	Year 4	Crop	winter wheat	winter wheat, irr.	winter wheat, irr.						
ical Rotati	3	Yield		110	123						
Тур	Year 3	Crop	fallow	winter wheat, irr.	winter wheat, irr.						
	.2	Yield	70	220	102						
	Year 2	Crop	corn	corn, irr.	winter wheat, irr.						
	1	Yield	45	225	110						
	Year 1	Crop	winter wheat	corn, irr.	winter wheat, irr.						
Field No.	or	Name	1,2,3	1	4,5						
	Tract	No.	19567	19577	19567						

Additional Comments or Observations:

Cropland Inventory

1. Crop Rotation and Management Worksheet

Residues	vested	Yield									
Res	Har	Y or N									
	.6	Yield									
	Year 6	Crop									
	. 5	Yield									
	Year 5	Crop									
e	4	Yield									
Typical Rotation Sequence	Year 4	Crop									
ical Rotati	3	Yield									
Тур	Year 3	Crop									
	. 2	Yield									
	Year 2	Crop									
	.1	Yield									
	Year 1	Crop									
Field No.	or	Name									
	Tract	No.									

Additional Comments or Observations:

Cultivation and Field Operations:

This worksheet provides information on your present tillage practices. On pages C&H 6 you will find a list of typical tillage operations to assist in the completion of the Typical Tillage Sequence by Crop columns. Please use this example to help you complete this section and include the time period in which the tillage took place, as shown by the example. The blank form for your use is on the next page.

2. EXAMPLE: Cultivation and Field Operations Worksheet

	_					 	 		 	$\overline{}$
	Date									
	Operation									
	Date	15-Sep								
	Operation	drill								
Srop	Date	1-Sep		1-Sep						
Typical Tillage Sequence by Crop	Operation	12" sweeps		plant						
Tillage So	Date	25-Jul	1-May	1-Aug						
Typical [·]	Operation	12" sweeps	plant	12" sweeps						
	Date	15-Jun	20-Apr	1-Jul						
	Operation	12" sweeps	12" sweeps	60" blades						
	Date	1-Sep	10-Nov	1-Oct						
	Operation	spray	60" blades	spray						
Harvest	Method	stripper header	silage	grain header						
Crop to be	Planted	winter wheat stripper header	millet	winter wheat						
Crop	Harvested	winter wheat	corn	milo						

Additional Comments or Observations:

Cropland Inventory

2. Cultivation and Field Operations Worksheet

	Date									
	Operation									
	Date									
	Operation									
Srop	Date									
Typical Tillage Sequence by Crop	Operation									
Tillage So	Date									
Typical	Operation									
	Date									
	Operation									
	Date									
	Operation									
Harvest	Method									
Crop to be	Planted									
Crop										

Additional Comments or Observations:

Typical Field Operations:

Aerator, field surface, ground driven

Bale straw or residue

Bed shaper

Chisel, straight point

Chisel, straight point 12 in. deep

Chisel, sweep shovel Chisel, twisted shovel Cultipacker, roller

Cultivator, field 6-12 in. sweeps Cultivator, field w/ spike points Cultivator, row, high residue

Disk, offset, heavy

Disk, offset, heavy 12 in. depth Disk, tandem heavy primary operation

Disk, tandem light finishing Disk, tandem secondary operation

Drill or air seeder single disk openers 7-10 in. space Drill or air seeder, hoe opener in heavy residue Drill or air seeder, hoe/chisel openers 6-12 in. space

Drill or airseeder, double disk

Drill or airseeder, double disk opener, w/ fertilizer openers

Drill or airseeder, double disk, w/ fluted coulters Drill or airseeder, offset double disk openers Drill, air seeder, sweep or band opener

Drill, heavy, direct seed, double disk opener Drill, heavy, direct seed, double disk opener w/ row

cleaners

Fertilizer application anhydrous knife 12 in.

Fertilizer application deep placement heavy shank

Fertilizer application surface broadcast Fertilizer application anhydrous knife 30 in.

Fertilizer application, strip-till 30 in.

Furrow shaper, torpedo Graze, intensive rotational

Graze, rotational

Graze, stubble or residue

Harrow, coiled tine Harrow, heavy

Harrow, spike tooth

Harvest, grass or legume seed, leave forage Harvest, grass seed and remove forage

Harvest, hay, grass Harvest, hay, legume

Harvest, small grains, corn, peas, canola, mustard

Harvest, legume seed and remove forage

Harvest, root crops, digger

Harvest, silage

Harvest, stripper header Knife, windrow dry beans

Lister

Manure injector Manure spreader

Mower, swather, windrower

Mulch treader

Para-plow or para-till

Planter, double disk opener

Planter, double disk opener w/fluted coulter Planter, double disk opener, 18 in. rows

Planter, in-row subsoiler Planter, small vegetable seed

Planter, strip till

Planter, transplanter, vegetable Planter, transplanter, vegetable, no-till

Plow, disk Plow, moldboard Rodweeder

Roller, corrugated packer

Rotary hoe Seedbed finisher Shredder, flail or rotary

Shredder, rotary, remove residue

Sprayer, kill weeds, volunteer for reduced/no till

Sprayer, post emergence

Subsoiler

Sweep plow, 20-40 in. wide

Sweep plow wider than 40 in. w/mulch treader

Sweep plow, wider than 40 in.

Crop Fertilizer Input

Skip this part if nutrients, including livestock waste, are not applied to your fields. If you do apply nutrients to you fields complete this worksheet to provide nutrient application information about your operation.

3. EXAMPLE: Crop Fertilizer Input Worksheet

				Application				
	Tract	Field	Fertilizer	Rate	Application	Application	Application	Soil Test
Crop Grown	No.	No.	Formulation	(lbs./ac.)	Method	Date	Depth (in.)	Date
							_	
winter wheat	19567	1,2,3	16-20-0	100	broadcast	15-May	surface	20-Oct-04
corn	19577	1	16-20-0	20	starter	15-May	2x2	"
		1	50-0-0	50	deep placement	15-May	9	"
		1	anhydrous	150	sidedress	20-Jun	12"	"
corn	19567	4	manure 23-24-41/ton	17 ton/ac.	broadcast	15-Apr	surface	"

In years nutrients applied without a new soil test, how was application rate determined? Previous soil test Crop removal calculations Crop consultant / Certified Crop Advisor recommendation							
If irrigated, has water been tested	for nitrates?	YES	NO				
If yes, do you have copies of the a	ınalyses?	YES	NO				
Additional Comments or Observations:							

3. Crop Fertilizer Input Worksheet

Crop Grown	Tract No.	Field No.	Fertilizer Formulation	Application Rate (lbs./ac.)	Application Method	Application Date	Application Depth (in.)	Soil Test Date

In years nutrients applied with	Previous soil test Crop removal calculati	ions		nined?			
	Crop consultant / Cert	ified Crop Advis	or recommendation				
If irrigated, has water been tes	ted for nitrates?	YES	NO				
If yes, do you have copies of the analyses?		YES	NO				
Additional Comments or Observations:							

Pest Management Input

information on the methods used to control pests and weeds on your operation. The following bullets include additional information to assist If pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, ect.) are not used on your operation, skip this part. This worksheet includes in completing this worksheet.

- Under the Suppression Method column please include the product name or active ingredient of the method usded to manage the target pest listed.
- Under the Pesticide Application Rate column include the pounds or ounces of active ingredient (ai).
- Under the Weather Conditions column indicate the conditions that existed during the application of the suppression method.
- In the Broadcast, Banded, or Spot Application column indicate if the pesticide was broadcast applied, banded, or spot applied.
- In the Surface, Soil Incorporated, or Foliar Application column indicate if the pesticide was surface applied, soil incorporated, or foliar applied.

4. EXAMPLE: Pest Management Input Worksheet

Surface, Soil Incorporated, or Foliar Application	surface	foliar	soil incorporate			
Broadcast, Banded, or Spot	broadcast	broadcast	banded			
Weather Conditions	5 mph wind from S	calm and sunny	sunny, light breeze			
Date Applied	25-Apr	as needed	at planting			
Pesticide Application Rate	0.3 lbs./ac. ai.	1.0 lbs./ac. ai.	3.02 lbs./1000 ft. of row			
Suppression Method	metribuzin	malathion	phorate			
Target Pest	downy brome	clover leaf weevil	wireworm			
Field	1,2	1	1			
Tract Number	19567	19577	19578			
Crop	winter wheat	alfalfa	potatoes			

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4. Pest Management Input Worksheet

	_						
Surface, Soll Incorporated, or Foliar Application							
Broadcast, Banded, or Spot Application							
Weather Conditions							
Date Applied							
Pesticide Application Rate							
Suppression Method							
Target Pest							
Field Number							
Tract Number							
Crop Grown							

Additional Comments or Observations:

Irrigation Management and System Description

This worksheet includes information about your current irrigation system(s) that is needed to determine program eligibility for irrigated lands. Please answer the questions by indicating the choice(s) that apply. If multiple systems are utilized, complete one sheet for each system.

FIRI Enhancement	Ι					
	ludentian Fulcananant Astion					
Category / Question	Irrigation Enhancement Action	Applies				
What is the current irrigation		1				
	Border - Graded Border					
	Border - Level or Basin					
	Border - Guide					
	Border - Contour Level field crop					
	Border - Contour - Level Rice					
	Border - Contour - Level Rice - Side Inlets					
	Border - Border Ditch					
	Furrow - Level or Basin					
	Furrow - Graded Furrow					
	Furrow - Contour furrow					
	Furrow - Corrugations					
	Furrow - Surge					
	Subirrigation - Subirrigated					
	Flood - Controlled					
	Flood - Uncontrolled					
	Flood - Contour Ditch					
	Sprinkler - Big Gun or Boom					
	Sprinkler - Hand Line or Wheel Line					
	Sprinkler - Solid Set (above canopy)					
	Sprinkler - Solid Set (below canopy)					
	Center Pivot					
	Center Pivot (Low Pressure Improved)					
	Center Pivot (LEPA)					
	Center Pivot (LESA)					
	Center Pivot (LPIC)					
	Center Pivot (MESA)					
	Lateral Move					
	Lateral Move (LEPA, LESA, LPIC, MESA)					
	Micro, Point Source					
	Micro, Sprays					
	Micro, Continuous Tape					
	Micro, SDI					
What wath ad back dasasiless	volus politura manifestina produce imination policitisti so					
vvnat metnod best describes	your soil moisture monitoring and/or irrigation scheduling?	 				
	Visual crop stress					
	Soil moisture by NRCS feel method					
	Check book scheduling, irrigation scheduler, etc.					
	Irrigation scheduling via pan evaporation or atmometer for field	 				
	Irrigation scheduling via regional weather network					
	Soil moisture using Gypsum blocks, moisture probe, etc					
	Continuous measurement of soil moisture, water applied and ET					

Do Fields have Water Me		
	No flow measuring devices	
	Flow measurement - whole farm-manually recorded	
	Flow measurement - whole farm-automatic recorded	
	Flow measurement - whole farm plus individual field manual	
	Flow measurement - whole farm plus individual field automatic recorded	
	Tiow measurement whole farm plus marviadar nota automatic recorded	
What is the Soil Condition	on Index from RUSLE2? (NRCS must determine)	
What is the con condition	Soil Condition Index from SCI = 0	
	Soil Condition Index from SCI = 0.1	
	Soil Condition Index from SCI = 0.1	
	Soil Condition Index from SCI = 0.2	
	Soil Condition Index from SCI = 0.3	For
	Soil Condition Index from SCI = 0.4	Agency
	Soil Condition Index from SCI = 0.5 Soil Condition Index from SCI = 0.6	Use
		Only
	Soil Condition Index from SCI = 0.7	•
	Soil Condition Index from SCI = 0.8	
	Soil Condition Index from SCI = 0.9	
	Soil Condition Index from SCI = 1.0 or more	
Can flow rates be measu	red and controlled in the irrigation distribution system?	
	Very poor diversion facilities. Little control of flow rate to farm.	
	Can control flow rates to farm, but the on farm delivery system is such	
	that it is very hard to deliver the desired flow to any given field.	
	that it is very hard to deliver the desired flow to any given field. Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each	
	that it is very hard to deliver the desired flow to any given field. Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are difficult to control.	
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Which irrigation water o	that it is very hard to deliver the desired flow to any given field. Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are difficult to control. All flow rates to each set are adequately controlled.	
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Conservation Records

Range and Pasture Land Inventory

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R&P-3	Livestock Inventory Sheet
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R&P	Grazing Records - Range Sheet
R&P-8	. Grazing Records - Pasture Sample
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R&P-10	Pasture Nutrient Inputs Sample
R&P-11	Pasture Nutrient Inputs Sheet
R&P-12	Pest Management Inputs Sample
R&P-13	Pest Management Inputs Sheet
R&P-14 Pa	sture Irrigation Management Sheet
R&P-15 Pas	sture Irrigation Management Sheet
R&P-16	Notes

The next two worksheets will break down your herd inventory needs (demands) and corresponding forage and roughage inventory available (supply). This will help you and your conservation planner determine if your grazing system is balanced for the most sustainable use of your grazing land.

Animal Unit Equivalents - EXAMPLES					
Type of Livestock	Animal Units				
Beef cow, yearlong average	1.20				
Beef cow, dry	0.90				
Beef cow, lactating	1.20				
Bull, mature	1.25				
Calf, weaned	0.50				
Replacement heifers	0.85				
Horse	1.25				
Ewe	0.20				
Ram	0.25				
Lamb, 1 year old	0.15				
Goat	0.20				

Most commercial cows average about 1200 pounds in body weight and are considered as 1.2 Animal Unit equivalents (AU). Where cow weight averages are higher, AU may be increased accordingly, such as 1.1 AU for a 1100 pound cow, 1.3 AU for a 1300 pound cow, etc. The shown AUs are an example for general use in Colorado.

1. EXAMPLE: Livestock Inventory, Total AUMs Needed Worksheet

Livestock Type / Herd	Number of Animals (2)	Animal Unit Equivalent (3)	Total Animal Units (4) col 2 x col 3	Months on Unit (5)	Total AUM's Needed (6) col 4 X col 5
Beef cow, yearlong average	300	1.20	360	12.0	4320
Bull, mature	15	1.25	19	12.0	225
Calf, weaned	275	0.50	138	9.0	1238
TOTALS	590		516		5783

Additional Comments or Observations:	

1. Livestock Inventory, Total AUMs Needed Worksheet

Livestock Type	Number of Animals (2)	Animal Unit Equivalent (3)	Total Animal Units (4) col 2 x col 3	Months on Unit (5)	Total AUM's Needed (6) col 4 X col 5					
TOTALS	0		0		0					
Additional Comments or Observation	Additional Comments or Observations:									

Forage Inventory

The following worksheet will determine the total amount of forage on your operation. Utilizing this and the livestock inventory will allow you to document a balanced grazing program.

Estimate the average annual forage production per acre from your pasture or range. If you have questions please contact your local NRCS Conservation Planner. This information is critical in order to complete the rest of the Range and Pasture Land Worksheets.

In order to calculate total AUMs in your field (column 6) you will need to take the Total Acres (column 2) times Production or Yield / Acre (column 4) to = Column 5. Column 5 is then divided by 790 to equal Total AUMs per year (column 6). **Column 8** calculations will be completed by the NRCS Office based on the "harvest efficiency" of your grazing system.

For Example -- A deferred grazing system may have a 30% harvest effiency.

Please refer to the example for your reference and then fill out your information on the following page.

2. EXAMPLE: Forage Inventory and Number of AUMs Available Worksheet

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Field / Pasture Identifier	Acres	Type of Forage or Feed	Production or Yield / Acre	Total Production or Yield	Total AUMs Available	Grazing System	(NRCS Only) AUM Capacity
Field 11, 15, & 16	18.4	alfalfa aftermath	3000	55,200	70	flash graze	25
Tract 523	5000	rangeland	900	4,500,000	5696	12 pasture rotation	1994
Tract 2395	103	irrigated pasture	3600	370,800	469	flash graze	164
Miller Place	2000	native grass	1300	2,600,000	3291	5 pasture rotation	987
Home Place	55	irrigated grass pasture	2000	110,000	139	2 pasture switchback	35
TOTALS	7176.4				9666		3204

Additional Feeds Purchased:

Type	Amount				
alfalfa hay	15 ton				
grass hay	10 ton				
silage	20 ton				

Additional Comments or Observations:		

2. Forage Inventory and Number of AUMs Available Worksheet

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Field / Pasture Identifier	Acres	Type of Forage or Feed	Production or Yield / Acre	Total Production or Yield	Total AUMs Available	Grazing System	(NRCS Only) AUM Capacity
_							
_							
TOTALS				<u> </u>			
IUIALS							

Additional Feeds Purchased:	Туре	Amount

Additional Comments or Observations:		
	R&P-5	
	nar s	

Grazing Records for Range

This worksheet will combine the information you have determined and developed in the last three worksheets. The following charts are provided for your use in keeping track of your grazing records on rangeland and will help you determine the current balance of forage and animals on each field.

3. EXAMPLE: Grazing Records - Range

Year or Season of Use:	of Use:							
Field Identifier	Acres	Livestock Type	Livestock Number	Animal Units	Date In	Date Out	Days Grazed	AUMs Needed (days x AUs/30.4)
Field 11, 15, & 16	18	Yearlings	30	38	1-Sep	20-Sep	19	24
Tract 523	5000	Cow/calf and bulls	230	282	15-Mar	1-Jul	108	1002
Tract 2395	103	Bulls	30	42	1-Jul	1-0ct	92	127
Miller Place	2000	Cow/calf	200	240	1-Jul	1-0ct	92	726
Home Place	52	Yearlings	30	38	15-Jul	15-Aug	31	39
TOTALS	7176						342	1918
		ı						

AUMs Available (from Forage Inventory Worksheet):

AUM Balance (AUMs Available - Total AUMs Column):

1286

3204

3. Grazing Records - Range

	AUMs (days x Aus/30.4)										
	Days Grazed										
	Date Out										
	Date In										
	Animal Units										
	Livestock Number										
	Livestock Type										
of Use:	Acres										
Year or Season of Use:	Field Identifier										TOTALS

AUMs Available (from Forage Inventory Worksheet):

AUM Balance (AUMs Available - Total AUMs Column):

Grazing Records for Pastureland

The following charts are provided for you use in keeping track of your grazing records on pastureland.

4. EXAMPLE: Grazing Records - Pastureland

	Grazing Record - Pasture								
Pasture Name:		Jones bad	ck quarter		Acres	160			
Year or Season:		spring	2004		Forage Type	orchardgrass			
Soil Test Date:		10-0	ct-03			-			
Fertilizer: Date	Applied		10-Mar-04						
For	mulation	nulation 46-0-0 100 lbs/ac							
Livestock Type	No. of Head	Last Irrigation	Date In	Forage Height	Date Out	Forage Height	Notes		
cow pairs	350	15-Mar	1-Apr	10 in.	1-May	4 in.	about 400 AUMs harvested		

			Grazing Red	ord - Pas	ture		
Pasture Name:					Acres		
Year or Season:					Forage Type		
Soil Test Date:							
Fertilizer: Date Applied							
For	mulation						
	No. of	Last		Forage		Forage	
Livestock Type	Head	Irrigation	Date In	Height	Date Out	Height	Notes

Additional Comments or Observations:	

4. Grazing Records - Pastureland

			Grazing Red	cord - Pas			
Pasture Name:					Acres		
Year or Season:					Forage Type		
Soil Test Date:							
	Applied]		
For	mulation						
	No. of	Last		Forage		Forage	
Livestock Type	Head	Irrigation	Date In	Height	Date Out	Height	Notes
					1		
					1		
					<u> </u>		
					·		
				•			
			Grazing Red	cord - Pas		'	
Pasture Name:			Grazing Red	cord - Pas	Acres		
Year or Season:			Grazing Red	cord - Pas			
Year or Season: Soil Test Date:			Grazing Red	cord - Pas	Acres		
Year or Season: Soil Test Date: Fertilizer: Date	Applied		Grazing Red	cord - Pas	Acres		
Year or Season: Soil Test Date: Fertilizer: Date	mulation		Grazing Red		Acres		
Year or Season: Soil Test Date: Fertilizer: Date For	mulation No. of	Last		Forage	Acres Forage Type	Forage	Nata
Year or Season: Soil Test Date: Fertilizer: Date	mulation	Last Irrigation	Grazing Red		Acres	Forage Height	Notes
Year or Season: Soil Test Date: Fertilizer: Date For	mulation No. of			Forage	Acres Forage Type		Notes
Year or Season: Soil Test Date: Fertilizer: Date For	mulation No. of			Forage	Acres Forage Type		Notes
Year or Season: Soil Test Date: Fertilizer: Date For	mulation No. of			Forage	Acres Forage Type		Notes
Year or Season: Soil Test Date: Fertilizer: Date For	mulation No. of			Forage	Acres Forage Type		Notes
Year or Season: Soil Test Date: Fertilizer: Date For	mulation No. of			Forage	Acres Forage Type		Notes
Year or Season: Soil Test Date: Fertilizer: Date For	mulation No. of			Forage	Acres Forage Type		Notes
Year or Season: Soil Test Date: Fertilizer: Date For	mulation No. of			Forage	Acres Forage Type		Notes
Year or Season: Soil Test Date: Fertilizer: Date For	mulation No. of			Forage	Acres Forage Type		Notes
Year or Season: Soil Test Date: Fertilizer: Date For	mulation No. of			Forage	Acres Forage Type		Notes
Year or Season: Soil Test Date: Fertilizer: Date For	mulation No. of			Forage	Acres Forage Type		Notes
Year or Season: Soil Test Date: Fertilizer: Date For	mulation No. of			Forage	Acres Forage Type		Notes
Year or Season: Soil Test Date: Fertilizer: Date For	mulation No. of			Forage	Acres Forage Type		Notes
Year or Season: Soil Test Date: Fertilizer: Date For	mulation No. of			Forage	Acres Forage Type		Notes
Year or Season: Soil Test Date: Fertilizer: Date For	mulation No. of			Forage	Acres Forage Type		Notes
Year or Season: Soil Test Date: Fertilizer: Date For Livestock Type	mulation No. of Head	Irrigation		Forage	Acres Forage Type		Notes
Year or Season: Soil Test Date: Fertilizer: Date For	mulation No. of Head	Irrigation		Forage	Acres Forage Type		Notes

Pasture Nutrient Inputs

If nutrients, including livestock wastes, are not applied, you may skip this part. This worksheet contains information on the nutrient applications on your pastures. In the Soil Test column please indicate if your fertilizer application rate is based on soil test results.

Please refer to the example below for your refernece and then fill out your information on the following page.

5. EXAMPLE: Pasture Nutrient Inputs

Forage Grown	Field Number or Name	Nutrient Source	Application Rate lbs/ac.	Application Method	Application Date	Application Depth	Soil Test Date
irrigated orchardgrass	Jones #1	20-0-0	400	broadcast	5/1/04 7/10/04		
int. wheatgrass and alfalfa	T245 field 1	20-10-10	150	broadcast	4/14/04		10-Oct-03

Previous soil test Crop removal calcula Crop consultant / Cer	tions		
f irrigated, has water been tested?	YES	NO	
f yes, do you have copies of the analyses?	YES	NO	
Additional Comments or Observations:			

5. Pasture Nutrient Inputs

Forage Grown	Field Number or Name	Nutrient Source	Application Rate lbs/ac.	Application Method	Application Date	Application Depth	Soil Test Date

hout a new so	oil test, how wa	s application	rate determ	ined?	
Crop remo	val calculations	Crop Advisor	recommendat	tion	
ested?		YES	NO		
f the analyses	s?	YES	NO		
servations:					
	Previous so Crop remove Crop consu	Previous soil test Crop removal calculations Crop consultant / Certified rested? f the analyses?	Previous soil test Crop removal calculations Crop consultant / Certified Crop Advisor ested? YES f the analyses? YES	Previous soil test Crop removal calculations Crop consultant / Certified Crop Advisor recommendate ested? YES NO f the analyses? YES NO	Crop removal calculations Crop consultant / Certified Crop Advisor recommendation ested? YES NO f the analyses? YES NO

Pest Management Input

information on the methods used to control pests and weeds on your operation. The following bullets include additional information to assist If pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, etc.) are not used on your operation, skip this part. This worksheet includes in completing this worksheet.

- Under the Suppression Method column please include the product name or active ingredient of the method usded to manage the target pest listed.
- Under the Pesticide Application Rate column include the pounds or ounces of active ingredient (ai).
- Under the Weather Conditions column indicate the conditions that existed during the application of the suppression method.
- In the Broadcast, Banded, or Spot Application column indicate if the pesticide was broadcast applied, banded, or spot applied.
- In the Surface, Soil Incorporated, or Foliar Application column indicate if the pesticide was surface applied, soil incorporated, or foliar applied.

6. EXAMPLE: Pest Management Input Worksheet

Surface, Soll Incorporated, or Foliar Application	-	foliar			
Broadcast, Banded or Spot Application	-	broadcast			
Weather Conditions		calm and sunny			
Date Applied		as needed			
Pesticide Application Rate		1.0 lbs/ac ai			
Suppression Method	clipping and mowing	Tordon			
Target Pest	Canada thistle	sagebrush			
Field Number	1,2	1			
Tract Number	19567	19577			
Forage	orchard grass	intermediate wheatgrass			

nents or Observations:	
Additional Comn	

6. Pest Management Input Worksheet

	_						
Surface, Soll Incorporated, or Foliar Application							
Broadcast, Banded or Spot Application							
Weather Conditions							
Date Applied							
Pesticide Application Rate							
Suppression Method							
Target Pest							
Field							
Tract Number							
Forage Grown							

Additional Comments or Observations:

Pasture Irrigation Management

This worksheet includes information about your current irrigation system(s) that is needed to determine program eligibility for irrigated lands. Please answer the questions by indicating the choice(s) that apply. If multiple systems are utilized, complete one sheet for each system.

FIRI Enhancement		
Category / Question	Irrigation Enhancement Action	Applies
What is the current irrigation	system type?	
what is the current irrigation	Border - Graded Border	<u> </u>
	Border - Level or Basin	
	Border - Guide	
	Border - Contour Level field crop	
	Border - Contour - Level Rice	
	Border - Contour - Level Rice - Side Inlets	
	Border - Border Ditch	
	Furrow - Level or Basin	
	Furrow - Graded Furrow	
	Furrow - Contour furrow	
	Furrow - Corrugations	
	Furrow - Surge	
	Subirrigation - Subirrigated	
	Flood - Controlled	
	Flood - Uncontrolled	
	Flood - Contour Ditch	
	Sprinkler - Big Gun or Boom	
	Sprinkler - Hand Line or Wheel Line	
	Sprinkler - Solid Set (above canopy)	
	Sprinkler - Solid Set (below canopy)	
	Center Pivot	
	Center Pivot (Low Pressure Improved)	
	Center Pivot (LEPA)	
	Center Pivot (LESA)	
	Center Pivot (LPIC)	
	Center Pivot (MESA)	
	Lateral Move	
	Lateral Move (LEPA, LESA, LPIC, MESA)	
	Micro, Point Source	
	Micro, Sprays	
	Micro, Continuous Tape	
	Micro, SDI	
What method best describes	your soil moisture monitoring and/or irrigation scheduling?	
	Visual crop stress	
	Soil moisture by NRCS feel method	
	Check book scheduling, irrigation scheduler, etc.	
	Irrigation scheduling via pan evaporation or atmometer for field	
	Irrigation scheduling via regional weather network	
	Soil moisture using Gypsum blocks, moisture probe, etc	
	Continuous measurement of soil moisture, water applied and ET	

	easuring Devices?	
	No flow measuring devices	
	Flow measurement - whole farm-manually recorded	
	Flow measurement - whole farm-automatic recorded	
	Flow measurement - whole farm plus individual field manual	
	Flow measurement - whole farm plus individual field automatic recorded	
What is the Soil Condition	on Index from RUSLE2? (NRCS must determine)	
	Soil Condition Index from SCI = 0	
	Soil Condition Index from SCI = 0.1	
	Soil Condition Index from SCI = 0.2	
	Soil Condition Index from SCI = 0.3	For
	Soil Condition Index from SCI = 0.4	
	Soil Condition Index from SCI = 0.5	Agency
	Soil Condition Index from SCI = 0.6	Use
	Soil Condition Index from SCI = 0.7	Only
	Soil Condition Index from SCI = 0.8	
	Soil Condition Index from SCI = 0.9	
	Soil Condition Index from SCI = 1.0 or more	
Can flow rates be measi	ured and controlled in the irrigation distribution system?	
	Very poor diversion facilities. Little control of flow rate to farm.	
	Can control flow rates to farm, but the on farm delivery system is such	
	that it is very hard to deliver the desired flow to any given field. Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each	
	Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are difficult to control.	
	Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each	
	Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are difficult to control. All flow rates to each set are adequately controlled.	
Which irrigation water c	Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are difficult to control. All flow rates to each set are adequately controlled. conveyance system is currently employed on the farm/fields?	
Vhich irrigation water c	Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are difficult to control. All flow rates to each set are adequately controlled. conveyance system is currently employed on the farm/fields? Open ditch or canal - sand/gravel	
Vhich irrigation water c	Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are difficult to control. All flow rates to each set are adequately controlled. conveyance system is currently employed on the farm/fields? Open ditch or canal - sand/gravel Open ditch or canal - sandy loam	
Which irrigation water c	Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are difficult to control. All flow rates to each set are adequately controlled. conveyance system is currently employed on the farm/fields? Open ditch or canal - sand/gravel Open ditch or canal - sandy loam Open ditch or canal - clay soil	
Vhich irrigation water c	Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are difficult to control. All flow rates to each set are adequately controlled. conveyance system is currently employed on the farm/fields? Open ditch or canal - sand/gravel Open ditch or canal - sandy loam Open ditch or canal - clay soil open canal - lined	
Vhich irrigation water c	Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are difficult to control. All flow rates to each set are adequately controlled. conveyance system is currently employed on the farm/fields? Open ditch or canal - sand/gravel Open ditch or canal - sandy loam Open ditch or canal - clay soil	
	Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are difficult to control. All flow rates to each set are adequately controlled. conveyance system is currently employed on the farm/fields? Open ditch or canal - sand/gravel Open ditch or canal - sandy loam Open ditch or canal - clay soil open canal - lined Closed conduit pipeline	
	Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are difficult to control. All flow rates to each set are adequately controlled. conveyance system is currently employed on the farm/fields? Open ditch or canal - sand/gravel Open ditch or canal - sandy loam Open ditch or canal - clay soil open canal - lined Closed conduit pipeline	
	Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are difficult to control. All flow rates to each set are adequately controlled. conveyance system is currently employed on the farm/fields? Open ditch or canal - sand/gravel Open ditch or canal - sandy loam Open ditch or canal - clay soil open canal - lined Closed conduit pipeline Ind leveled? Land smoothed	
	Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are difficult to control. All flow rates to each set are adequately controlled. conveyance system is currently employed on the farm/fields? Open ditch or canal - sand/gravel Open ditch or canal - sandy loam Open ditch or canal - clay soil open canal - lined Closed conduit pipeline Ind leveled? Land smoothed Land leveled	
	Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are difficult to control. All flow rates to each set are adequately controlled. conveyance system is currently employed on the farm/fields? Open ditch or canal - sand/gravel Open ditch or canal - sandy loam Open ditch or canal - clay soil open canal - lined Closed conduit pipeline Independent conduit pipeline	
	Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are difficult to control. All flow rates to each set are adequately controlled. Fonveyance system is currently employed on the farm/fields? Open ditch or canal - sand/gravel Open ditch or canal - sandy loam Open ditch or canal - clay soil open canal - lined Closed conduit pipeline Independent conductor of the farm/fields? Land smoothed Land leveled Land precision leveled Land precision leveled - slope <= .005	
	Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are difficult to control. All flow rates to each set are adequately controlled. conveyance system is currently employed on the farm/fields? Open ditch or canal - sand/gravel Open ditch or canal - sandy loam Open ditch or canal - clay soil open canal - lined Closed conduit pipeline Independent conduit pipeline	
lave the fields been lan	Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are difficult to control. All flow rates to each set are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are adequately controlled.	
Have the fields been lan	Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are difficult to control. All flow rates to each set are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are difficult to each set are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are difficult to each set are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are adequately controlled	
Have the fields been lan	Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are difficult to control. All flow rates to each set are adequately controlled. Fonveyance system is currently employed on the farm/fields? Open ditch or canal - sand/gravel Open ditch or canal - sandy loam Open ditch or canal - clay soil open canal - lined Closed conduit pipeline Ind leveled? Land smoothed Land leveled Land precision leveled Land precision leveled Land precision leveled - slope <= .005 A sprinkler system is utilized Ze tailwater recovery with and without irrigation storage reservoirs?	
Have the fields been lan	Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are difficult to control. All flow rates to each set are adequately controlled. Fonveyance system is currently employed on the farm/fields? Open ditch or canal - sand/gravel Open ditch or canal - sandy loam Open ditch or canal - clay soil open canal - lined Closed conduit pipeline Ind leveled? Land smoothed Land leveled Land precision leveled Land precision leveled - slope <= .005 A sprinkler system is utilized Zee tailwater recovery with and without irrigation storage reservoirs? none 25% irrigation runoff captured and reused	
Have the fields been lan	Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are difficult to control. All flow rates to each set are adequately controlled. conveyance system is currently employed on the farm/fields? Open ditch or canal - sand/gravel Open ditch or canal - sandy loam Open ditch or canal - clay soil open canal - lined Closed conduit pipeline Id leveled? Land smoothed Land leveled Land precision leveled - slope <= .005 A sprinkler system is utilized ze tailwater recovery with and without irrigation storage reservoirs? none 25% irrigation runoff captured and reused 50% irrigation runoff captured and reused	
lave the fields been lan	Flow rates to each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are difficult to control. All flow rates to each set are adequately controlled. Fonveyance system is currently employed on the farm/fields? Open ditch or canal - sand/gravel Open ditch or canal - sandy loam Open ditch or canal - clay soil open canal - lined Closed conduit pipeline Ind leveled? Land smoothed Land leveled Land precision leveled Land precision leveled - slope <= .005 A sprinkler system is utilized Zee tailwater recovery with and without irrigation storage reservoirs? none 25% irrigation runoff captured and reused	

Notes R&P-16